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6273 Frank J. Hopkins

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FLOWERING TREES

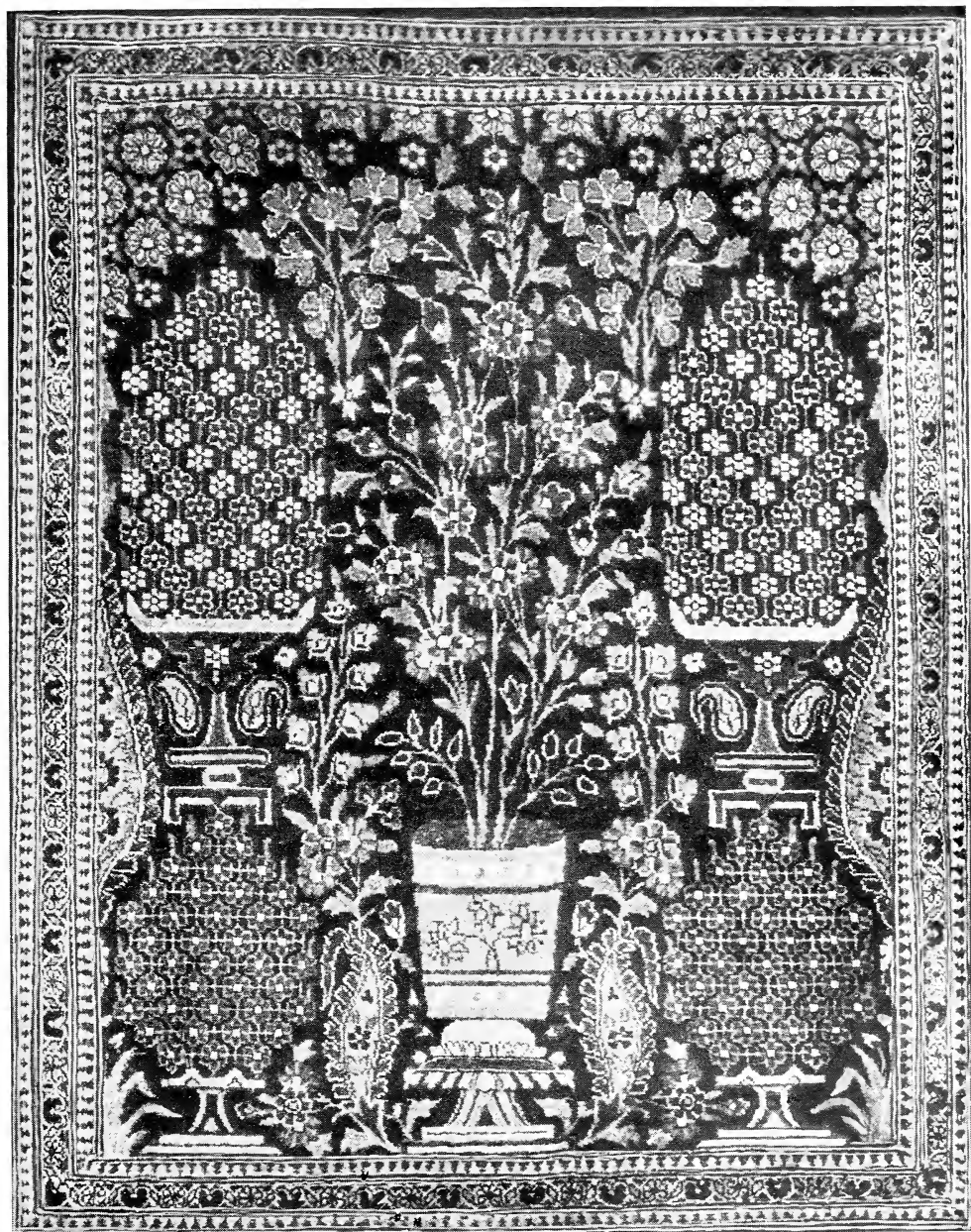
of the

ORIENT

Garden Nurseries

A. E. Wohlert

Narberth, Pennsylvania



*Oriental Flowering
Trees*

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A. E. WOHLERT

THE GARDEN NURSERIES

Narberth, Pa.

Japanese Flowering Cherry

AMONG the flowering trees, the Japanese Roseflowering Cherry takes the lead, possibly because of the popular appeal of the well advertised "Cherry Season" of Japan, when tourists by thousands visit Japan.

The Japanese Cherry trees vary a great deal in form and, therefore, can be adapted to many various uses in decorating the garden. One type resembles the elm in its vase form, beginning as a young tree with the effect of a rather narrow column made up of many branches, but later, when the top gets heavier with age, especially during the blooming period, the top of the vase widens and the whole forms a splendid floral piece. Most of the sorts have wide-spreading branches, but AMANOGAWA, "The Milky Way," is a slender column and does not greatly broaden with age.

Nearly all the Japanese Cherries are tinted pink. An exceptional variety or two are pure white; FUJIZAN, or MT. FUJI, being one of the white and the only pure white Japanese Cherry I know. Most sorts are tinted blush or pink; a few are red or old rose; a few are fragrant, among them MIKURUMA GAESHI and AMANOGAWA.

The Cherry trees are admired by the Japanese exceedingly,—from the time the first buds and flowers of the single earliest BENIHIGAN blooms in March among the snows, followed by the deeper colored SHIDARE HIGAN, or WEEPING CHERRY, right through the season of the Roseflowering Cherry until the windy day that brings down the petals, carpeting the lawns and walks in pink. This pink "snow" has inspired more than one Japanese poet and has also thrilled me, though I regret to see the end of the season.

In America, the display in Washington, D. C., is notable. The collection there was presented to our nation during President Taft's administration by the City of Tokio and planted along the River Drive near the Basin, where it is visited by every resident of Washington at least once during the "Cherry Season." Many parks, especially the newer ones in the small cities, are featuring the Japanese Cherries, possibly because the management believes attention will be drawn to the project and more funds become available when something with a news value is planted. I am told that the plan has worked well. In one city the Rotary Club took the matter in hand and raised the money as the park funds were low.

In 1917 I placed a planting of Japanese Cherry as street trees on our road front, Montgomery Ave., on "the Main Line" (a Philadelphia suburban district). During the "Cherry Season" the motor cars of plant lovers seriously hinder traffic on this sixty-six-foot-wide road, incidentally bringing us lots of new friends.

Japanese Roseflowering Cherries

GOOD varieties, from an American viewpoint, are the following:

AMANOGAWA. A new sort in America but a well established old time sort in Japan. The name, translated literally, means "Heaven's River" or "Milky Way." The branches are upright and the habit is columnar—on the order of the Lombardy poplar. While the flowers of nearly all the other sorts are carried on long flower stems that droop, the semi-double pink flowers of AMANOGAWA are held upright on rather short stocky stems. The flowers exhale a delightful, delicate fragrance and lend a charming effect to the tree as they entirely cover every branch. On account of the columnar build of this variety, it takes up little room and gives but little shade, therefore fitting itself particularly well to small gardens and formal plantings and is also effective in the shrub border, giving it an accent difficult to get otherwise.

NADEN, double pink, is one of the loveliest sorts and with KOFUGEN, double, old rose or red, has really made our Nurseries famous locally, being the sort I chose for our road front planting.

The color of NADEN is a lovely pink, somewhat deeper colored than AMANOGAWA. The flowers are large and heavy, well filled, double and produced in great abundance. They last about two weeks, turning a deeper tint when fully matured and generally come down in a pink cloud with an early May shower.

FUJIZAN ZAKURA (MT. FUJI) is of a type similar to the above, only somewhat longer petaled and not as full, but the snowy white flowers are very large and heavy, produced in great abundance and set this tree apart from the rest as the only snow-white form of the Roseflowering Cherry in cultivation. This is a lovely variety and highly valued here and in Japan. The Japanese named this tree for their sacred mountain.

UKON ZAKURA belongs also to the above class. The flowers are somewhat smaller than KOFUGEN, NADEN, ROSEA, etc. The color is yellow with a slight greenish tint and valued very highly by the Japanese. It is exceedingly rare and the color is

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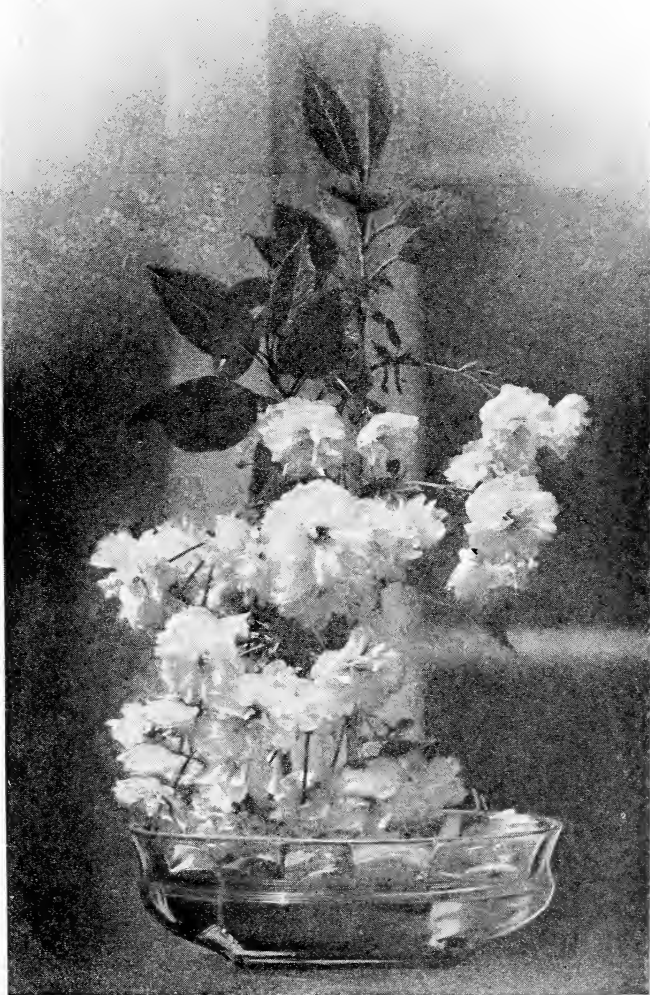


Japanese Roseflowering Cherry and Cherry Blossom Time in Japan

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

very unusual. For that reason it has a place in every collection.

SEKIZAN: Sekizan, Kansan or Kwansan. This variety is known in Japan under all three names,—in Washington, D. C., it is called Kwansan. We use the first name. It is also one of the long-stemmed types, approximately the same size and color as KOFUGEN, the flowers very full and double. The color is an old rose like the color of KOFUGEN. Occasionally, it seems, depending upon the weather, the color may be decidedly lighter than that of KOFUGEN, but I would classify it as a deep pink or old rose. The habit of this tree is somewhat more compact than the foregoing and adapts itself particularly well to the

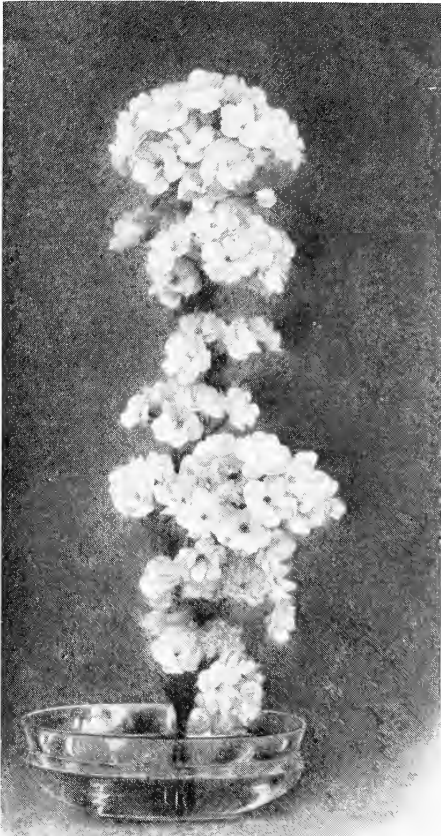


Photograph of Naden Zakura. Kofugen, Sekizan and Rosea are of a similar form

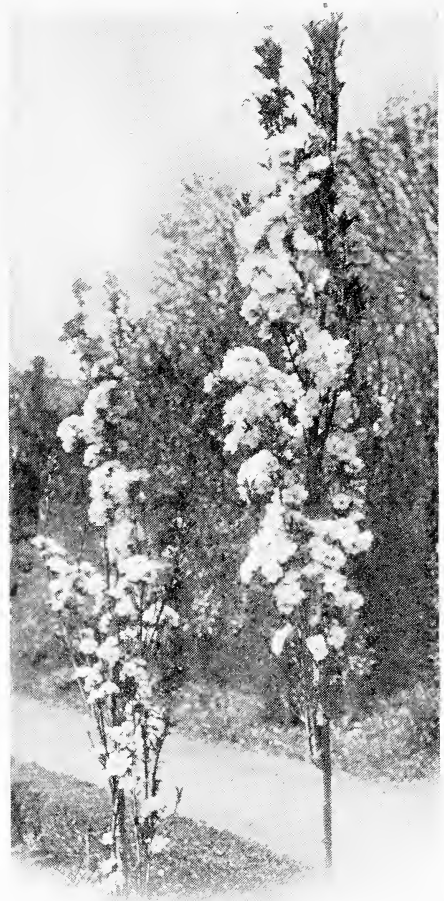
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bushy form, that is, having branches from the ground up. It seems to be a very popular sort with our cherry lovers.

SHIROFUGEN ZAKURA also resembles the above. One difference is that while most of the above varieties have crimson-tipped buds, the buds of this



A flowering branch of Amanogawa, illustrating the habit of the tree and the distribution of the flowers. All the branches are equally well studded with bloom.



A couple of young Amanogawas in our nurseries

variety are lighter and the bloom the lightest colored of the pink-tinted sorts. In my judgment it is not quite as good as the other pink-tinted varieties.

Two other good Japanese Roseflowering Cherries are known to us as "ROSEA," similar in carriage and form of

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

bloom to the three first named sorts. One of these varieties we received from Holland, therefore we have called it "ROSEA HOLLAND." It differs from "ROSEA" in habit of growth,



A Pair of Weeping Cherry Trees Planted at an Entrance
SHIDARE HIGAN ZAKURA

being as a young tree cylindrical in form, turning to vase shape with age. ROSEA, in common with NADEN, KOFUGEN and SHIROFUGEN, is spreading, the colors of both pale pink, ageing to rose.

OJOCHIN ZAKURA. The name translated means "paper lantern," or, as we would say, "Chinese lantern." The flowers are very large, semi-double and pink tinted. The tree is very vigorous, upright growing, and not nearly as spreading as the varieties mentioned above, although it has a greater spread than ROSEA HOLLAND.

Possibly the loveliest form of the Roseflowering Cherry is what we call the short-stemmed type, with flowers on short stems, giving the arrangement of flowers on the branch somewhat of a bottle-brush effect. The most delicate colors are in this class. None are as full or double as the previously named sorts, but for that reason the more effective, and, in the opinion of some, the coming sorts. In this class I may mention the lovely HOSOKAWA-BENI and MIKURUMA GAESHI, both fragrant, the delicate RUTH WOHLERT of exquisite color and form. PAUL WOHLERT is a dwarf form, red or deep pink, early.

MI'KURUMA'GAESHI ZAKURA is considered among the Japanese as one of the loveliest of all the Flowering Cherries. The name translated implies that you will turn around and look back again at this variety when you leave the tree. It is double-flowering, light pink, slightly fragrant and exceedingly lovely on account

of both the delicate coloring and the unusual attractive distribution of the flowers over the tree. This variety, as well as all the following, blooms earlier than the heavier flowered sorts named above. The shape of the tree is decidedly spreading. The branches are long and without many prominent sideshoots.

HOSOKAWA-BENI ZAKURA is more upright than the foregoing and of a similar color. The branches of this tree have longer sideshoots and will grow in a more dense formation. It doesn't show as great a tendency to spread. The flowers are delicate and fragrant.

RUTH WOHLERT is of an exquisite color and form, of a type similar to the above; somewhat more vigorous than either. It is a new type; color blush pink; double.

PAUL WOHLERT is a dwarf type, the flowers semi-double, the color red or deep pink and very early, following the WEEPING SHIDARE HIGAN. Under ordinary conditions this sort should be considered fully grown at ten feet but we have trees that appear to have stopped growing at eight feet. It is fairly spreading. A ten-foot tree could have a spread of at least eight feet.

JEANNE WOHLERT, "the baby of the family," decidedly



Shidare Higan Zakura—Weeping
Cherry "standard" form

the most dwarfish of all the Japanese Flowering Cherries I know, showing a tendency to branch directly from the ground. The semi-double, delicately tinted, light pink flowers are fragrant and produced very freely on short stems. The three old trees we own, have not exceeded six feet in height, two of them being only four feet high, but quite bushy. It is an exceedingly attractive sort and very rare. OJOCHIN, KOFUGEN and NADEN, of approximately

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the same age, are now over twenty feet high.

The *Japanese Weeping Cherry* variety, SHIDARE HIGAN ZAKURA, is a worthy street tree, as it can be made to grow very fast by a liberal application of well-rotted cow manure. Nothing surpasses this tree in loveliness during its period of bloom, flowering as it does in the vicinity of Philadelphia in April and being covered with thousands of rose pink single flowers before the least

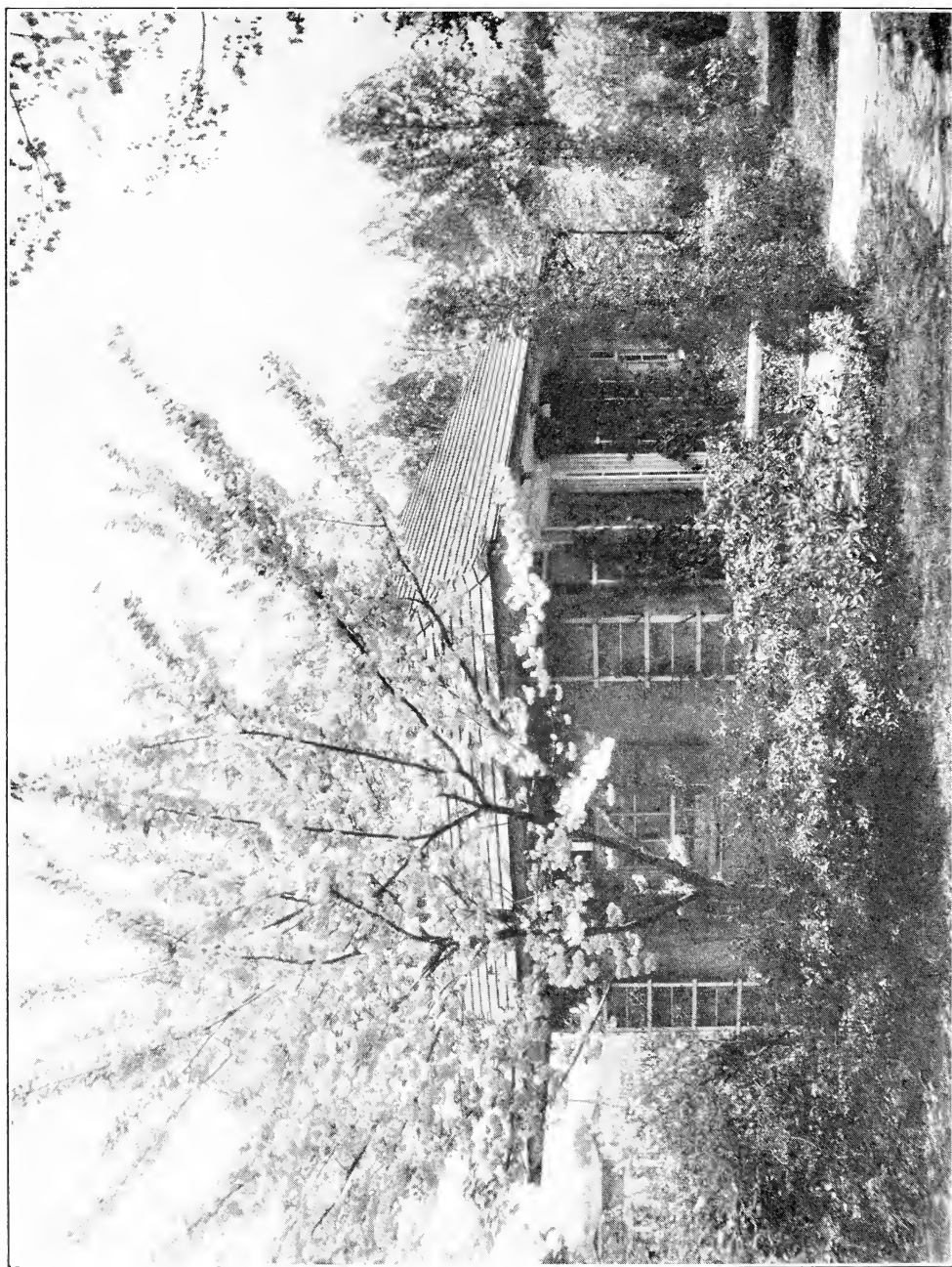


Japan Cherry Rosea

sign of foliage is visible. The weather then being cool, it has a long season. SHIDARE HIGAN is darker in color, or should I say is blessed with *more* color than the ordinary Weeping Cherry and is admired more than any other flowering tree because it displays the first pink color of the year, nothing but yellow having been seen up to the advent of SHIDARE HIGAN'S blooming time.

The Weeping Cherry, judging from the demand for this tree, is absolutely the finest and most valuable lawn tree in the opinion of our customers. While I do not exactly agree with them in this particular, I can only state that the demand for Weeping Cherry is almost equal to the combined demand for all the other varieties.

The Garden Nurseries—Narberth, Pa.



Naden Zakura (Sieboldi) in bloom by our office

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Of course, I realize this is simply because it blooms so early and the bright-colored flowers are an inspiration to a garden lover, who then promptly decides that he must have one of them. When the Weeping Cherry blooms, it blooms alone and has no competition.

The BENI HIGAN blooms in early April among the snows and is known as the *Spring Cherry*. Small, light pink flowers, single, are produced in multitudes, absolutely covering the tree; indeed a lovely object after the winter's snow and frost. Under good conditions this tree will reach a size of twelve feet high and wide, generally it is smaller and is strictly a dwarf tree. No collection or garden complete without it. The weeping cherry sprang from this upright variety.

As to *cultural directions* for Japanese Flowering Cherry: A well-drained soil is essential, the texture of minor importance, but all of the cherries enjoy a fertile soil. A clay subsoil on low land is not



Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., in Cherry Blossom Time



Japanese Cherry Trees in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.,
Washington Monument in Background

Copyrighted by C. O. Buckingham Co., Washington, D. C.

the best place, yet they will live there, keep their roots close to the surface and not get very large for this reason, as surface soil over clay bottom soon gets bone dry and saturated wet in turn. A mulch is valuable for three years or more. Manure should be used with care when planting. It is best used when mixed thoroughly throughout all the soil dug out of the hole, well-rotted manure only, one bucketful to a wheelbarrow load of soil, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bone, coarse, to a barrowful of soil. Firm or pack soil well with a rammer.

With reference to *hardiness*: The tree withstands the coldest weather of New England and the Allegheny Mountains. I remember reading in my "morning daily," that Alderman Gorsuch of Roaring Springs reported he had found a Cherry tree in a cemetery near Altoona, Pa., that bore roses every year in May and that he

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

had carried some of the roses to Altoona to prove his statement. The trees are quite hardy in Ohio, Illinois, New England, New York, the Carolinas, Georgia, and northward. I do not know now any state where the Japanese Cherries have failed. A neighbor is experimenting with these trees in Florida, having planted a carload for a tryout. The Pacific Coast climate is particularly adapted, with the exception of Southern California. The tree will thrive anywhere, almost, though exceptions are very poor soil, where erosion or the graders have removed the plant food with the top soil; swampy soil is not fitted; a stiff yellow or blue clay subsoil, with a few inches of top soil, will hardly do.

Pruning. Thinning out does not give you more flowers and should be entirely avoided and pruning is desirable only if a branch or two has spread too far for your space. Never thin out the branches,—the more twigs and branches, the more flowers you get.

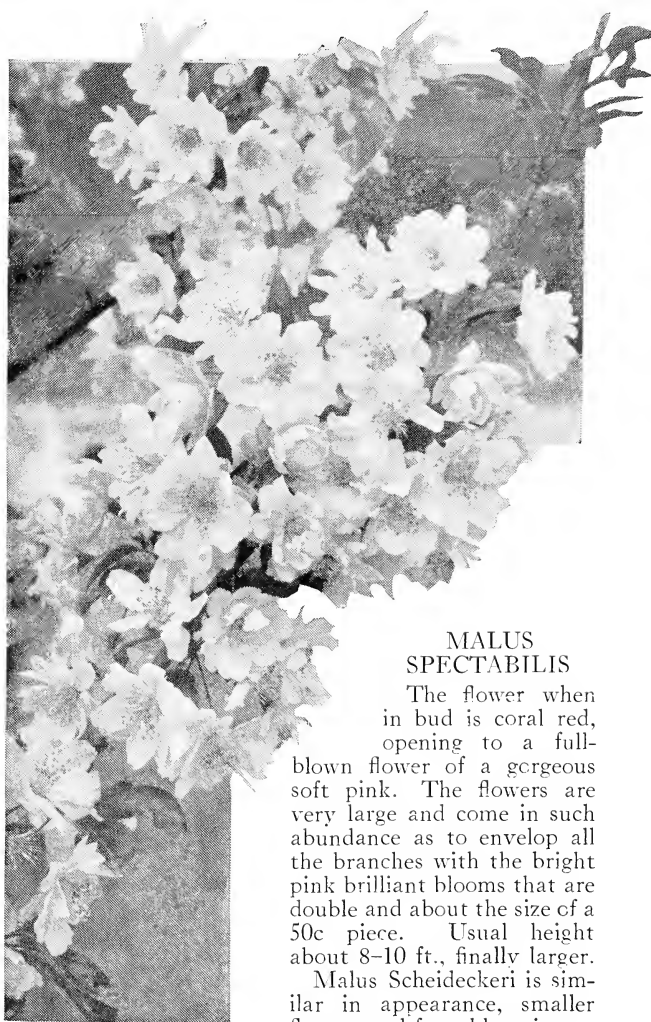
Staking is advisable until you get your central lead or branch as high as you want it. Until then, the sideshoots should be kept within bounds and the central main branch or lead encouraged, but, if you have room, absolutely no pruning is needed nor wanted.

Labels should be tied to sideshoots, never to main branches or trunk, as the tree may be ruined in one year by tight label wires.



Japanese Roseflowering Cherry Trees as Flowering Shade Trees by My Office

Chinese Flowering Crab



MALUS SPECTABILIS

The flower when in bud is coral red, opening to a full-blown flower of a gorgeous soft pink. The flowers are very large and come in such abundance as to envelop all the branches with the bright pink brilliant blooms that are double and about the size of a 50c piece. Usual height about 8-10 ft., finally larger.

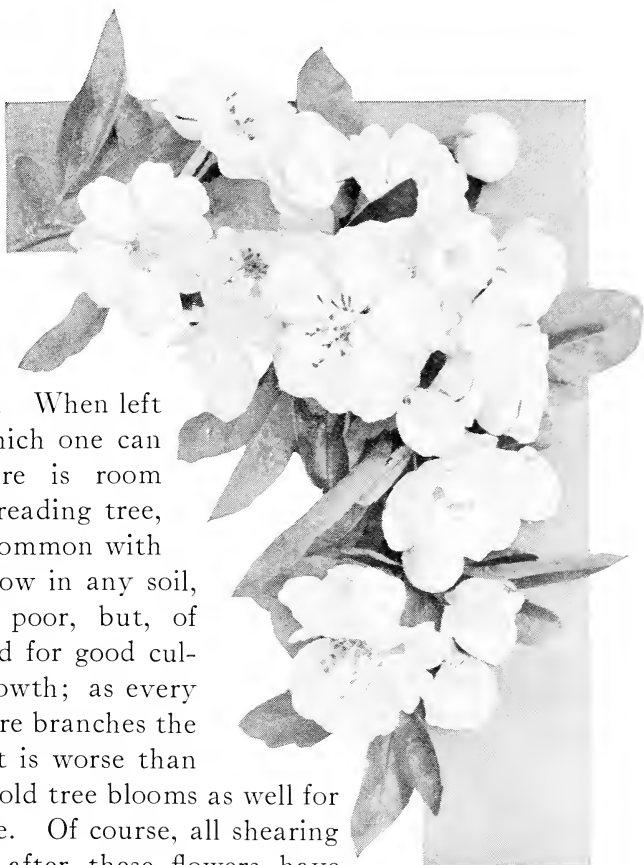
Malus Scheideckeri is similar in appearance, smaller flowers and freer blooming.

THE Chinese Flowering Crab is not as well known to fame as the Cherries, but a few of them are decidedly more gorgeous. MALUS ATROSANGUINEA, for instance, is one of the most brilliant subjects in our garden. The small flowers follow SHIDARE HIGAN and are produced before the foliage. They come in multitudes, almost obliterating the branches. I can only say the effect is that the tree is clothed in transparent silk gauze, pink and shimmering, changing in color value with the elevation of the

sun and the position of the observer in relation to the sunlight. The effect is beautiful on single trees or groups, but comes to its own particularly when ATROSANGUINEA is used as a hedge plant. It may be treated almost like privet; that is, one may shear the outside branches twice in the spring and early summer, leaving the upright growth alone. As the foliage is held well into

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

November and is to the last a splendid glossy green, having apparently no attraction to insects, it is a rival of the privet where a hedge screen is wanted. A height of twenty feet is readily attained when treated as above. When left to its own devices, which one can safely do where there is room enough, it is a low spreading tree, as wide as high. In common with all the crabs it will grow in any soil, wet or dry, rich or poor, but, of course, one is rewarded for good culture by more rapid growth; as every branch flowers, the more branches the better, so thinning out is worse than needless. A one-year-old tree blooms as well for its size as an older tree. Of course, all shearing and pruning is done after these flowers have passed.



Double Flowering
Apple
Pyrus ioensis, Bechtel's
variety

MALUS ARNOLDIANA is of a similar habit and appears to be a cross of FLORIBUNDA or ATROSANGUINEA and PARKMANI. Its habit of growth, glossy foliage and fruit appear to be inherited from one of the first named and the flowers from PARKMANI. The flowers are in clusters on three-inch-long stems, red and wirelike; the flowers pink, single or semi-double and more abundant than found on PARKMANI. The experts at the Arnold Arboretum place this sort as Number One in their list of good crabs.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA is an old favorite, of spreading growth, prolific flowering, as ATROSANGUINEA in all but color, which is a light pink, fading to white, followed by a lot of yellowish green



Fruiting Branch of Flowering Crab—*Scheideckeri*

fruits relished by the birds. It can be grown as well as all the rest of the *Malus* as a tree, but is at its best as a bush. As pink is possibly the favorite color in the garden, *FLORIBUNDA* has always enjoyed great popularity.

MALUS TORINGA is a type from Asia. This sort and *MALUS SARGENTI* are similar in habit and bloom, flowers produced in abundance, giving the effect of plum blossoms, almost white, followed by a great quantity of cherry red fruit that is very showy and holds out well into the winter.

SARGENTI is a dwarf type and much in demand for small gardens and rockeries, as well as places where a low growing tree is indicated by conditions,—by a building under a window or in front of taller trees in groups. *SARGENTI* is practically a creeping form, at least low and spreading.

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI and *SPECTABILIS* are very similar, though they can be told apart by the more glossy foliage of the latter and by the color of the wood. These sorts have double flowers and upright branches, especially on young trees. The flower stems are stiff enough to carry the heavy flowers upright and

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

in a bottle-brush formation on the stem, but the heavy fruit, valuable for jelly, hangs down. The SCHEIDECKERI is a sort that flowers well as a young tree of from two to three years old, but SPECTABILIS cannot be counted upon to produce much bloom before it is ten years old. The flowers are twice as large and more valuable for this reason only.

PARKMANI is a lovely slow-growing dwarf tree, long lanceolate foliage, double pink flowers on drooping red stems, not desirable for general planting where quick effects are wanted. Worthwhile in a collection, but it does not to me appear to have any landscape value, while all the foregoing are very valuable features in the landscape as they all show striking character that commands attention. PARKMANI has great merit and is used a great deal on account of its delicate beauty.

NIEDSWETZKYANA is an apple with purple fruit and flowers. For that matter the leaves, stems, sap, bark, buds and all, are red or purple, the apples being red throughout and good to eat. I am not convinced that this tree is wanted on a small place as it has to



Malus floribunda

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reach an age of ten years or more before flowers are produced abundantly. It is interesting and entitled to a place in all collections.

Of the American crabs, IOENSIS and IOENSIS BECHTELI are the best and of about equal value for landscape effect. The type leads, as it is more vigorous. BECHTELI is double flowering, the buds are globular on both sorts. Possibly the double flowers of BECHTELI are more enduring, as they do not produce fruit. The flowers are fragrant and a very lovely pink, the loveliest pink of all the flowering trees, but for landscape effects the double form is not valuable, as the flowers are pretty well hidden in the foliage, while practically all the other sorts display the bloom on bare stems. IOENSIS is more vigorous than the improved form.

MALUS CORONARIUS, another American fragrant sort, is not so valuable, as it has to be quite old and large before one can expect flowers and I am not sure that it is any better than most of the fruiting apple trees for show and its fruit is not good to eat.

MALUS BACCATA, a Chinese variety, is somewhat similar in habit to MALUS CORONARIA, but this sort will show considerable bloom long before CORONARIA has opened its first bud. A young tree of BACCATA will bloom freely, but not as early in life as many of the other varieties. SCHEIDECKERI, ATROSANGUINEA, FLORIBUNDA, PARKMANI, and a few others, will bloom freely when they are only twelve inches high,—not so BACCATA. It has red buds; white fragrant flowers and good foliage. The fruit is beautifully colored, very effective on the tree and good for jelly. The fruit is produced in great quantities, therefore very effective when ripe and colored.

The many varieties mentioned in this booklet have a confusing tendency. If you wish, you may simply state the size of the space you want to plant and the location, and I will suggest the varieties that will give you best satisfaction and sequence of bloom.

The Dogwoods

CORNUS FLORIDA, *White Flowering Dogwood*, is easily the most beautiful of native flowering trees. The white bracts or flowers are well known and need no description. They come very early, before the forest is in full leaf and, while nearly every one you see is pure white, it is not at all unusual to find pink ones. A wild tree, opposite my office, on the road bank, is growing such a pink-tinted white Dogwood. It is a tree of large size and before houses were built there, this unusual tree was constantly being robbed by "those who love flowers," but as the tree is pretty tall and broad, it has successfully survived.

Two forms, different from the white type, were found wild in a forest by a nurseryman, who propagated them, making it possible for all lovers of the beautiful to have samples of these trees in their grounds. These two newer varieties are the well-known pink or *red flowering Dogwood* and the *double white*. While the flowers of the pink Dogwood vary considerably in color, it has not yet been possible to sort out and make two distinct varieties, pink and red. To be sure, it is open to question whether the white dogwood is more attractive than the pink, but it is certain that the pink is more conspicuous and more unusual.

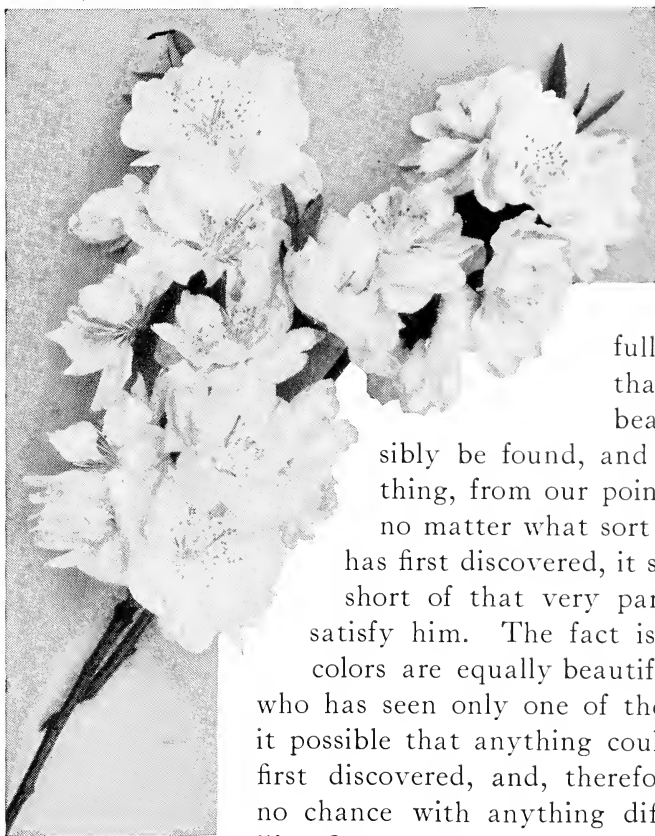
The *double-flowering White Dogwood* was found growing wild by a Southern nurseryman, who propagated this sort and offered it to the trade. This variety is now fairly well distributed and shows flowers that resemble gardenias. This double form does not produce seed, while the other varieties do. The red berries, containing the seeds, add materially to the attractiveness of the tree. The foliage is good at all times, as it seems to have no attraction for insects, neither does the sun curl the leaves when the trees grow in the open.

With the advent of colder weather in September and October, the tree gradually assumes a scarlet hue, interspersed with the green of the original summer color. The glossy berries add to the attractiveness at this time and persist well into December until the birds have eaten or broken them off in their eagerness to get at the fleshy pulp. While the Japanese Roseflowering Cherry also takes on a scarlet fall color, it is not as gorgeous as the Dogwood and I

think it is safe to say that the Dogwood is a tree with the longest season of display.

CORNUS KOUSA or CORNUS JAPONICA, Japanese Dogwood, a native of China and Japan. The flowers appear after the leaves in June and contrast beautifully with the bright green foliage; hardy as far north as Massachusetts. As this variety flowers long after the native sorts, it should be in every collection.

FLOWERING PEACH



“PERSICA”
Persian Double
Flowering Peach

PERSICA,
Persian Double
Flowering
Peach. To
those who have
had the first
view of a well-
developed tree
of this kind in

full bloom, it appears
that nothing more
beautiful could pos-

sibly be found, and the most peculiar thing, from our point of view, is that, no matter what sort of color our client has first discovered, it seems that nothing short of that very particular shade will satisfy him. The fact is that all of these colors are equally beautiful, but the person who has seen only one of them cannot believe it possible that anything could surpass the one first discovered, and, therefore, they will take no chance with anything different. The rose-like flowers cover practically every twig and branch of the tree, and range in color from purest snow white to soft pink, rose and red. The White Double Flowering Peach is particularly charming, as it is possibly the purest white seen in any flower. Persica comes in three colors, white, pink and crimson.

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

The Double Flowering Plum

PRUNUS TRILOBA is a miniature "Persica" or Flowering Peach, smaller in growth and in bloom. The foliage is quite different, the flowers not as gorgeous, but beautiful, very double and a lovely pink, blooming slightly in advance of Persica.

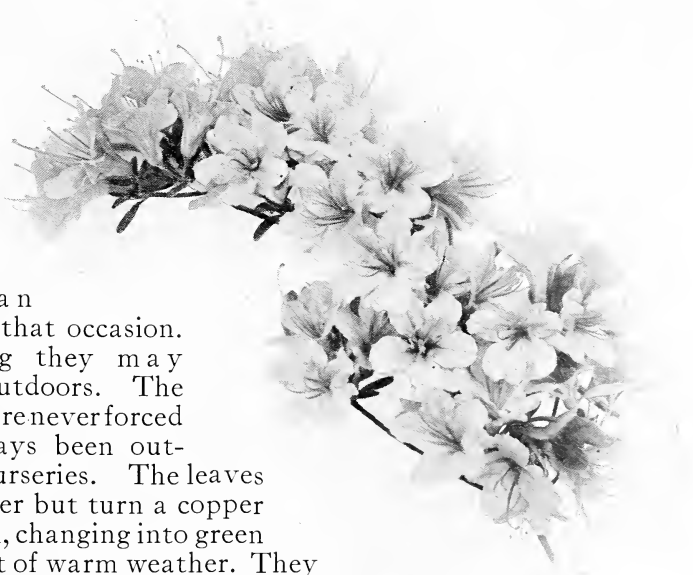
PRUNUS TOMENTOSA, a lovely dwarf, single white flowering plum, quite one of the most attractive dwarf shrubs, suitable for borders and rockeries; the fruit is abundant and good to eat but too attractive to be disturbed. The purple or red plums in miniature are very showy.

Double Flowering Almond

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS ALBA and ROSEA resemble the Flowering Peach and Plum and are the smallest of the group, fitting in especially for planting in mixed borders or in front of shrubbery. Very graceful and lovely, probably too well known to mention here. Comes in white and pink.

Japanese Evergreen Azaleas

AZALEA HINODEGIRI. The name translated means "Sun-rise Azalea," as the ruddy glow of this plant in full bloom reminds the Japanese of the Rising Sun. The plants, leaves and all, are literally smothered in the wealth of bloom and this variety is easily the most popular azalea in America. Probably one half million are sold each year, many of these at Easter, as the plant can be forced for that occasion. After flowering they may be planted outdoors. The plants we offer are never forced and have always been outdoors in our Nurseries. The leaves persist all winter but turn a copper color in the Fall, changing into green with the advent of warm weather. They are hardy in all the Atlantic States.



CONDITION OF ORDER

THE PRICES in this Catalog do not cover extra choice specimens selected by customers in the Nurseries.

ALL PACKING CHARGES are included in our list prices, with the exception of specimen trees, for which packing is done at cost.

AS JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRIES are difficult to pack for shipment, packing charges are extra on all sizes.

FREE DELIVERY of orders to the amount of \$25 within 10 miles of our Nurseries.

WHILE WE CARRY IN STOCK in our nurseries a complete line, we catalogue only a few specialties. We shall be pleased to quote you on any nursery stock you may want which is not mentioned herein.

TERMS—Cash with order, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 10 days. We charge interest at 6% per annum.

CLAIMS—To receive consideration must be made within 10 days after receipt of goods.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS—Shipping season opens about March 1st in the Spring. Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed; but when without instructions we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route.

Price List for Spring of 1925

"The prices below cover average nursery stock and not specimen trees selected in the nurseries by customers, for which higher prices will be charged according to the value of the individual trees. Cost of packing of heavy and specimen trees, as well as Weeping Cherries,—trees at a value of \$6.00 and over will cost 10% additional packing."

FLOWERING CRABS.

	Size	Each	Ten
Malus Arnoldiana, Semi-double, pink.	6-12"	\$ 1.00	\$ 7.50
" " " " "	12-18"	1.50	12.50
" " " " "	18-24"	2.00	15.00
" " " " "	2-3'	3.00	20.00
" " " " "	3-4'	3.50	25.00
" Atrosanguinea, Single, red.....	6-12"	.75	5.00
" " " " ".....	12-18"	1.50	10.00
" " " " ".....	18-24"	2.00	15.00
" " " " ".....	2-3'	3.00	20.00
" " " " ".....	3-4'	3.50	25.00
" " " " ".....	5-6'	7.50	
" " " " ".....	6-7'	8.50	
" " " " ".....	7-8'	10.00	
" " " " ".....	7-9'	10.00	to 20.00
" Baccata, Single, white.....	12-18"	1.50	10.00
" " " " ".....	18-24"	2.00	15.00
" " " " ".....	6-7'	4.00	
" " " " ".....	7-8'	5.00	
" " " " ".....	7-8'	10.00	to 15.00
" Bechteli, Double, pink.....	3-4'	4.00	
" " " " ".....	4-5'	5.00	
" " " " ".....	5-6'	10.00	
" " " " ".....	6-7'	12.50	
" Eleyi, Single, red.....	3-4'	2.00	17.50
" Floribunda, Single, pink.....	6-12"	.75	5.00
" " " " ".....	12-18"	1.00	7.50
" " " " ".....	18-24"	1.50	10.00
" " " " ".....	2-3'	2.50	20.00
" " " " ".....	3-4'	3.00	25.00
" " " " ".....	4-5'	4.00	
" " " " ".....	6-7'	5.00	
" " " " ".....	6-8'	10.00	to 20.00
" Floribunda Purpurea.....	12-18"	1.00	7.50
" " " " ".....	2-3'	1.75	12.50
" " " " ".....	3-4'	2.00	17.50
" " " " ".....	4-5'	2.50	20.00
" Flexilis.....	18-24"	1.50	10.00

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Flowering Crabs—continued

	<i>Size</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
Malus Flexilis.....	2-3'	\$ 2.00	\$15.00
“ “.....	3-4'	2.50	20.00
“ Prunifolia-Rinki.....	6-12"	.75	5.00
“ “.....	12-18"	1.00	7.50
“ “.....	18-24"	1.25	10.00
“ Ringo-Sublobata.....	12-18"	1.50	12.00
“ “.....	18-24"	1.75	15.00
“ Sargenti.....	6-12"	1.00	8.00
“ “.....	12-18"	1.50	11.00
“ “.....	2-3'	3.00	20.00
“ Sieboldi-Calocarpa.....	18-24"	1.50	12.00
“ “.....	2-3'	2.00	15.00
“ Sieboldi-Arborescens.....	2-3'	2.00	15.00
“ Scheideckeri, Double pink.....	6-12"	.75	5.00
“ “ “ “.....	12-18"	1.00	7.50
“ “ “ “.....	18-24"	1.50	12.00
“ “ “ “.....	5-6'	5.00	
“ “ “ “.....	6-7'	7.50	
“ “ “ “.....	6-7'	10.00	to 15.00
“ Parkmani, Double pink.....	4-5'	5.00	
“ “ “ “.....	5-6'	7.50	
“ “ “ “.....	6-8'	10.00	
“ Spectabilis, Double pink.....	18-24"	1.50	12.00
“ “ “ “.....	2-3'	2.00	15.00
“ Theifera.....	18-24"	1.50	12.00
“ “.....	2-3'	2.00	20.00

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry

	<i>Size</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
Naden, Pink, Late.....	2-3'	\$ 3.50	\$30.00
“ “ “.....	3-4'	4.50	40.00
Amanogawa, Pink, Late.....	2-3'	5.00	
“ “ “.....	3-4'	6.00	
“ “ “.....	4-5'	7.00	
Rosea, rose, Late.....	2-3'	3.00	27.50
“ “ “.....	4-5'	5.00	40.00
Sekizan, Kwansan, Old rose, Late.....	2-3'	4.00	35.00
“ “ “ “.....	3-4'	5.00	40.00
Kofugen, Red, Late.....	4-5'	6.00	50.00
Ruth Wohlert, Blush, Midseason.....	2-3'	5.00	
“ “ “ “.....	3-4'	6.00	
Paul Wohlert, Red, Early.....	2-3'	5.00	
“ “ “ “.....	3-4'	6.00	

Oriental Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry—*continued*

	<i>Size</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
Asahi-Boton, Pink, Midseason.....	2-3'	\$6.00	\$50.00
Mikuruma-Gaeshi, Blush, Midseason.	2-3'	6.00	50.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	3-4'	7.00	60.00
Hosokawa-Beni, Pink, Midseason....	3-4'	6.00	50.00
Double Pink, Pink, Late.....	2-3'	2.50	20.00

Japanese Weeping Cherry

	<i>Size</i>	<i>Each</i>
Weeping Cherry, Shidare Higan		
Pyramid form, Single, pink.....	1½-2'	\$ 3.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	2-3'	4.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	3-4'	5.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	4-5'	6.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	5-6'	7.50
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	6-8'	10.00
Standard or Umbrella form		<i>Each</i>
One year heads.....		7.50
Two “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		10.00
Three “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		15.00
Four “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		25.00
Beni Hagan, Spring Cherry, Single pink, Earliest .	3-4'	4.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	4-5'	5.00

Persica—Double Flowering Peach

	<i>Height</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
Red.....	3-4'	\$2.50	\$22.50
“	4-5'	3.00	25.00
White.....	4-5'	3.00	25.00
Rosea.....	4-5'	3.00	25.00
Versicolor (soft pink).....	4-5'	3.00	25.00

Prunus Amygdalus—Double Flowering Almond

	<i>Height</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
Pink.....	18-24"	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
“	2-3'	1.50	12.50
“	3-4'	2.00	15.00
White.....	2-3'	1.50	12.50
“	4-5'	2.50	20.00

Prunus Triloba—Flowering Plum, Double Pink

<i>Height</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
2-3'	\$1.50	\$12.50
3-4'	2.00	17.50
4-5'	2.50	20.00

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Prunus Tomentosa—Dwarf Flowering Plum

<i>Height</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
18-24"	\$1.50	\$10.00
24-30"	2.50	20.00

Cornus florida rubra—Pink Flowering Dogwood

<i>Size</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>100</i>
2-3'	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00	\$300.00
3-4'	6.00	55.00	500.00
4-5'	7.50	70.00	600.00
5-6'	12.50	100.00	

Buxus suffruticosa—Dwarf Boxwood Edging

Used for low edging or hedges in old-fashioned gardens; known as Dwarf English Boxwood. American hedges over hundred years old supplied our cuttings.

	<i>Size</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1000</i>
Bushy plants, 2 years transplanted . . .	4-5"	\$22.50	\$200.00
" " 3 " " twice	4-6"	25.00	225.00
" " 3 " " "	6-8"	35.00	300.00
" " 4 " " "	8-10"	50.00	400.00

250 plants at thousand rate

**Azalea Hinodigiri—Brilliant Pink or Red Japanese
Hardy Evergreen Azalea**

This Japanese plant is hardy in the Eastern states and Southern Atlantic states.

<i>Wide</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>100</i>
6-8"	\$2.00	\$14.00	\$120.00
8-10"	2.50	22.00	180.00
10-12"	3.50	30.00	240.00
12-15"	5.00	44.00	400.00

Azalea Amoena—Japanese Evergreen Azalea, Pink, Hardy

<i>Wide</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>100</i>
12-15"	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$325.00

Japanese Iris in Assortment

They bloom in July. Colors range from white to deep purple.
35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Siberian Iris, White Queen—25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Giant Iris, or Flag

Lord of June. The loveliest of all the giant Iris. A delightful deep lavender, free bloomer, splendid foliage. Six inch flowers on 3 to 3½ ft. high stems. A really meritorious plant.

Lord of June Iris—\$2.00 each; \$20.00 per dozen.

Neptune, the best blue—\$2.00 each; \$18.00 per dozen.

